May 7, 2020

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Majority Leader
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Chuck Schumer
Minority Leader
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Speaker Pelosi, Minority Leader McCarthy, Majority Leader McConnell and Minority Leader Schumer:

On behalf of the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), which represents 136,700 family physicians and medical students across the country, calls on the United States Congress to prioritize primary care and the primary care delivery system as part of your forthcoming legislative efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The primary care system in the United States is on the verge of collapse due to a variety of factors originating from the COVID-19 pandemic.

While we appreciate the CARES Act and subsequent efforts that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) have initiated in support of the health care system to respond to this pandemic, the reality is that much more support is needed for primary care if we wish to maintain a viable health care system throughout the pandemic and into the future. Data suggests that the health and wellbeing of our country and citizens are in jeopardy if primary care is not put on a more sustainable path. According to a recent survey¹, 47% of primary care clinicians report they have laid off/furloughed staff, two-thirds report that less than half of what they do is reimbursable, and 45% are unsure if they have the funds to stay open for the next four weeks.

To date, the majority of financial relief efforts have not focused on primary care or the ambulatory health care delivery system. The AAFP understands why so much early attention was made to stabilize and financially support hospitals on the frontlines of the pandemic. Hospitals are an important component of our health care system, but they are not the sum total of how health care is delivered. In fact, according to statistics from the Robert Graham Center for Policy Studies in Family Medicine and Primary Care for 2018, a little less than 22 million people -- about 7% of the population -- received care in a hospital compared to the more than 190 million people -- roughly 60% of the population -- who received care from a family physician. Furthermore, in a given year, roughly 260,000 people are hospitalized for upper

respiratory infections (URIs). By contrast, 19.5 million patients are seen by primary care physicians for the same condition suggesting that a majority of COVID-19 patients will ultimately be treated in the primary care setting.

The underlying conditions that cause worse outcomes for COVID-19 infections such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease are the same ones that family physicians treat and control in an outpatient setting. Any loss of the family physician practices now will result in more hospitalizations and more deaths from COVID-19. These worsening outcomes from the loss of family physician and primary care practices will even be more acute in rural communities.

We are not suggesting that family physicians and primary care need to be paid on par with hospitals, but we are stating that an overwhelming majority of people rely on their family physicians and other primary care clinicians, yet we invest only pennies on the dollar in our primary care system. We must increase the investment in primary care, especially while we as a country are struggling to mitigate the impact of this virus, and we must recognize that primary care is a critical component of that response. Unfortunately, the sharp reduction in revenue from cancelled office visits and the disparity in payment for telehealth has left a majority of primary care physician practices on the verge of closing.

We urge the Congress to take immediate action to preserve the nation's primary care system. Failure to act in a meaningful way will result in a step back the progress to effectively manage chronic diseases, vaccine adherence, and overall population health and wellness.

**Immediate Financial Relief**

Congress should authorize an additional $20 billion for HHS’ Provider Relief Fund or direct HHS to set-aside $20 billion of previously authorized funding specifically for physicians and physician practices. The AAFP recommends that HHS prioritize financial support to primary care physicians – defined as family medicine, pediatrics, general internal medicine and geriatrics – by distributing provider relief funds using the foundation of the previously used model as follows:

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\text{Payment per primary care physician} = 3 \times \text{Total Medicare FFS Payments (July – December 2019)}
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We believe that building on this existing formula allows HHS to quickly and efficiently distribute financial support to primary care practices.

**Accelerated and Advance Payment Program**

We urge Congress to codify the Medicare Accelerated and Advanced Payment (AAP) program for Part B providers and extend it until at least the end of 2020. The unexpected halting of the AAP for Part B providers has negatively impacted primary care physicians and hindered their ability to maintain practice operations in the midst of this pandemic. This mechanism, which was voluntary, provided an ability to stem some of the losses that primary care physicians are experiencing as they continue to pay staff and see patients even with significant impacts to revenue. While we were concerned with the short repayment deadline and high interest rate, we believe that the program was an important component of a multi-faceted strategy to get critical support to primary care and we urge you to reinstate and extend it.
Build a Better Primary Care System, Today

The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored that fee-for-service is an inappropriate structure to meaningfully resource primary care. This public health emergency should accelerate shifts to more sustainable models of care such as prospective, global payments for primary care. Several models have shown promise by resourcing practices in a prospective manner to allow for investments and resources to treat their population while balancing the need to deliver specialized care based on unique patient needs. Primary Care First, which has been approved by HHS for implementation in January 2021 on a limited scale, is one such model for achieving this. Congress should direct the Secretary of HHS to immediately expand Primary Care First as a national model and allow all primary care physicians, on a voluntary basis, to begin participating in the model beginning January 1, 2021. In addition to reopening and expanding Primary Care First participation for 2021, the AAFP also recommend that CMS add a 2022 program start date for physicians who are eager to move into the model but require more time to do so.

Fee-for-service, in its current form, is incapable of supporting the primary care system that our health care system needs and that patients deserve. The whole construct of FFS, and especially the resource-based relative value system (RBRVS), has failed primary care. Primary care is comprehensive, continuous, holistic, portable and patient-centered. The RBRVS is, by design, the complete opposite. It is focused on units of care, units of time and sites of service. It is time that we fundamentally change how primary care is financed by providing prospective payments to all primary care physicians participating in Medicare coupled with expanding Primary Care First as an appropriate bridge to a new future.

As previously stated, the AAFP is grateful for the speed at which Congress and the Administration have moved to address gaps in the health care system and we look forward to partnering with you as we move to put primary care on a sustainable path for the health of our nation. If you have any questions, please contact Shawn Martin, smartin@aafp.org.

Sincerely,

John Cullen, MD
Board Chair